VOL. VI. ROCHESTER, NEW YORK. AUGUST, 1845. NO. 8.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY B. F. SMITH & CO. PROPRIETORS

At the Seed Store, Front Street, nearly opposite the Market.

DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR:

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POTATOE ROT.

The editor of this paper has devoted much time, for the last three weeks to the investigation of the cause of this alarming and most destructive malady. He has examined affected plants in Oneida, Chenango, Cortland, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Monroe counties. At an agricultural meeting held in the village of Oxford, on the 16th of July, Judge Hyde of that place presented several potatoe vines having all the outward characteristics of the blight. These vines had one or more grubs in the pith of each vine, that measured one inch and a quarter in length, and about a sixteenth in diameter. These *larvæ* had eaten a passage through the centre of the vine, (commencing where it emerges from the earth,) a foot or more in length, and then made an opening out through the shell of the stem. Judge H., who is a close observer of natural phenomena, and an excellent farmer, has promised to keep these grubs till their final transformation into winged insects.

The writer of this searched for these grubs for two weeks through other parts of Chenango county, and in Cortland, Onondaga, and Cayuga counties, without finding any till last evening. Those that I now have were found in vines which grew in the garden of David Wright, Esq., of Auburn, to whom, and Col. Sherwood, I am much indebted for furnishing me with means of conveyance to remote parts of the county, to make observations on rust on wheat, diseased potatoes, &c. Both the wheat and potatoe crops are much affected in Cayuga and Onondaga counties, and not a little in Monroe. The diseased potatoes and wilted vines, obtained at Auburn, contain grubs precisely like those seen in Oxford. I have brought them to this city (Rochester) for farther examination. There is hardly a bushel of new potatoes in this market which do not contain more or less tubers already attacked with gangrenous spots, similar to the malady of last season. I have just been to the vegetable market, in company with Mr. L. B. Langworthy, to compare the potatoes with diseased ones which I have collected in Cayuga County, and have also examined several patches in the suburbs of the city, in company with the same gentleman. The diseases he e are identical in character with those in Cayuga and Cortland. I can discover no difference in the blotches on the tubers in this vicinity and those which I have seen in Oneida, Chenango, and Madison counties. There are two distinct insects now feeding on the potatoe plant in all Central New York; one that resembles in size, form, and I think habits, the striped cucumber beetle, *criocerus vittata* of Fabricius. This insect is mostly of a dark-brown color, with narrow white streaks along its body. It eats the tender tops and buds for blossoms, and causes them to wilt. It hides under the potatoe leaf, and is easily caught. It does but little mischief. Dr. Harris calls it *Phytocoris lineolaris;* order Hemiptera.

The perfect insect which punctures the potatoe vine just above the ground, and deposits the egg that forms the large active worm which I have got, is probably a beetle; although it may belong to the *Lepidoptera*, or butterfly and moth family. The egg is deposited in the pith of the vine. When it hatches, the grub, or *larva*, eats off the vine all but its thin bark, or covering. The length of the vine thus eaten out from the centre varies from one to six inches. The vine wilts, turns brown, and dies sooner or later, according to the extent of the injury. The hole where the grub eats out and escapes, can often be found. In a large majority of cases, the *larvæ* have made their exit, and of course are not to be seen. The following is a representation of it:

Mr. Wright, of Auburn, suggested, that when the grub changes into a beetle, miller, or perfect insect, it might descend into the hill and sting the young potatoes, and thus cause them to rot; or perhaps leave the egg to be planted with the tuber in the coming spring. I have just examined the diseased blotches on many potatoes with a good glass, and discern nothing like the nit of an insect. The decomposition of the potatoe is, I think, sufficiently accounted for by its unripe and defective condition. The organization of the elements that form *starch* and vegetable *albumen* is very imperfect. Hence, premature decay ensues. The law of vitality in a perfect tuber, which prevents the play of chemical affinities

in living matter, like the rotting of dead animals, and dead plants, has ceased to be operative in the unripe potatoe. It absorbs oxygen with greater or less rapidity, according to its soundness or unsoundness; and soon resolves itself into water, gases, mould, and minerals. If potatoes are dug and exposed to the decomposing influence of light, free air, heat, and moisture, they will rot with increased rapidity. Let them remain as long in the ground as practicable, and bury them promptly after they have been dug. One gentleman that owns a farm near to this city, lost 3000 bushels last fall, which rotted in heaps soon after they were taken from the hill.—We trust that the loss of this important article of food will not be so great this year as last. Nevertheless we are not without our fears that it will be greater. Already we have complaints from New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Any information calculated to throw light on this interesting subject, will be thankfully received by the Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, and published for the benefit of the whole community.

One hundred pounds of dry potatoes contain four pounds of ash, or mineral matter. Of this, 51 per cent is pure potash. Many experiments in growing potatoes and other plants in artificial soils, have demonstrated the important fact, that this alkali plays a material part in transforming carbon and water into starch, in all tubers, roots, and seeds.—Hence, potatoes watered with weak lye, have been greatly benefited by the operation. Those that apply to their fields while planting, a compound made by mixing one bushel of unleached ashes with half a bushel of lime, quarter of a bushel of plaster, and a quarter of a bushel of common salt, and put a small handful into the hill with the seed, and another on the hill after it is covered, have had the best success in raising potatoes.

I am not prepared to suggest at this time any preventive against the ravages of the insect that is now destroying thousands if not millions of bushels of this tuber.

Hens.—In order to fatten fowls rapidly, they should be well supplied with charcoal, broken into small pieces. *They will become very fat if shut up and fed on this substance alone.*

Alb. Quar. Jour. of Agriculture & Science.

If the editors of this Quarterly have any well authenticated facts, which show that "fowls will become very fat if shut up and fed on charcoal alone" we should be pleased to see them published in that valuable Journal. If the large per centage of carbon in coal and carbonic acid can be transformed by digestion alone with the addition of water, into "fat" without the intervention of an organizing plant, the discovery is worth knowing. Charcoal can be purchased on most farms in this State at from 2½ to 5 cents a bushel. Since there is no duty on American "fat" on entering the ports of Great Britain, the manufacture of our boundless forests into coal, and this coal into fat fowls, lard-oil, butter and tallow, without the aid of corn, peas, roots, or plants of any kind, will greatly simplify all our farming operations.

Turnip Fly.—The Western Farmer and Gardener says that repeated and varied experiments have proved, that half an ounce of sulphur mixed with a pound of turnip seed, will completely prevent the ravages of the fly.

SCIENCE WITH PRACTICE.

Every farmer should adopt for his motto, "Knowledge with Labor," or, "Science with Practice."—Knowledge without labor, and labor without knowledge are alike nearly worthless. But knowledge with labor, or science with practice, gives to the honest cultivator of the earth, the best possible chance to acquire both wealth and distinction as a successful agriculturist.

Suppose a farmer wishes to sow land enough this fall to yield him at the least possible expense, 500 bushels of good wheat, free alike from *rust*, *smut*, and *chess*—what knowledge does he need to accomplish this object? Will any experienced farmer say that, to produce this amount of grain at the least cost in land and labor, no knowledge of the mineral constituents of his soil, of vegetable mould and muck, of an excess of moisture in the surface, or subsoil—no knowledge of the substances that Nature *must* have to form a perfect wheat plant, and the condition in which those substances should be placed, is useful to the wheat-grower?

It is a sad sight to view forty acres of wheat all blackened, and shrunken with rust, involving a loss of several hundred dollars, because the owner despised a knowledge of those simple laws of nature, which produce this parasite plant on the stems, leaves, and heads of his wheat. It is painful to witness the toiling husbandman, harvesting fifteen bushels per acre, where the amount of seed sown, the thorough tillage, and the hard work performed, would, by the aid of a little more knowledge of the nature and properties of wheat, have given him 30 bushels per acre. Thousands of farmers will reap this season an average of thirty bushels of corn on land that might grow seventy quite as well, with an equal amount of labor, if scientifically applied.

Too many farmers unwittingly prepare their wheat crop just right to be stricken, as it is termed, with rust. They fail to drain their wheat fields most thoroughly, and thereby induce the growth of sickly imperfect wheat plants, which fall an easy prey to parasites. They place their seed in soils that contain too much vegetable mould, and too little of the alkalies, potash and soda, too little of the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia; and too little phosphorus, sulphur, and chlorine. The young wheat plant finds its nourishment as a lamb would find his, provided you give it a gill of its mother's milk a day, diluted in a pint of bad water.

There is but little study, little knowledge, and no science brought to bear on the feeding and raising of wheat plants in the state of New York, which makes twelve million bushels of grain. The habits of this head-bearing plant, and what it needs to form a *firm, bright, glassy stem*, which *Uredo—rust*, cannot grow upon: and what it needs to develop a long ear, well filled with plump kernels, are matters that pertain to wheat culture, most sadly overlooked by those that toil too much with their hands, and exercise too little those nobler faculties of reason and common sense, which God has given them.

Every rational being that happens to have a mouth to feed, should study the science of transforming earth, air, and water into good, light, wheat bread. It is hardly possible that this knowledge will be utterly valueless to any one during the whole period of his existence, whatever his pursuit in life.

As a general rule, it is cheaper to grow 30 bushels of wheat on one acre than on two, provided the use of the land was given to the cultivator. On an

acre of well drained, well pulverised soil sown in wheat, scatter broad cast with a shovel, ten bushels of unleached ashes, five of lime—(ten will be better if not too expensive) two and a half of gypsum and an equal quantity of common salt. If possible, the ground should be entirely free from the seeds of weeds, that nothing but clean wheat plants may grow. The above compound will serve to make bright flinty straw, so little subject, as every observing man knows, to be attacked by rust. Deep plowing, thorough harrowing and early sowing, constitute prominent features in the practice of those wheat growers, whom the editor has lately visited, because of their notable success in this branch of husbandry. In Scipio and the adjoining towns in Cayuga County, the good effects of underdraining wheat fields, have been most signal this season. During the last four weeks we have collected many interesting facts relating to rust, smut, &c. in connection with shale, sand stone, clayey and muck soils. These will be embodied in our official report to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

Any gentleman that has made or shall make any discoveries relating to insects injurious to wheat, potatoes, apple, pear or peach trees,—relating to the *blight* which is now injuring, if not destroying so many quince trees as well as others, will confer an especial favor by communicating an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, for publication in the current volume of its transactions, or to be made public through some other medium.

The study of Entomology—the science of insects—is becoming every year more and more important to the practical farmers of this State. The popular work of Harris should be in the family library of every cultivator of the soil. Let every young man that reads this article, begin at once the systematic *study* of his noble profession, if he designs to be a skilful and successful farmer. Let him unite knowledge with labor—science with practice,—and the great Fountain of all knowledge will reward him a thousand fold for his well directed efforts.

CROPS.

Wheat in Western New York will turn out something less than an average crop. The weevil has got as far west as Onondaga county. We heard no complaint of this insect in Cayuga, although it may be there. The rust has done more injury in this part of the State to the wheat crop than any other cause.

Corn every where promises more than an average yield. The late warm, or rather hot weather, has brought it forward with great rapidity. Sixty days without frost will bring this crop to full maturity.

Oats are generally good. There is not quite the usual amount of land sown in this grain.

Barley will turn out more than an average crop. The acres sown are more than usual, and the yield is large. In Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida counties, the farmers will be able to make their pork mainly on barley.

Grass is everywhere very light. This fact, and the prospect of a short crop of potatoes, will make corn, oats, barley and peas in good demand.

Mr. James V. Dewitt is our authorized Agent for the Farmer. He will, during the fall, visit different portions of Western New York and Canada.

E. W. Spaulding of Buffalo, is no longer Agent for the Farmer.

New-Lisbon, O., July 18, 1845.

Mr. Editor,—The May number of the "Farmer" containing Dr. Lee's Report on Agriculture to the New York Legislature, did not come to hand. I value it on account of the said Report, and want you to send me a copy of that number, to complete the volume.

Permit me to say to Dr. Lee, that I am glad there is one individual who is capable and willing to disclose some facts in relation to the state of society, which the favored few would rather keep concealed. I hope the "Farmer" will continue to discuss the rights of labor. They are not sufficiently understood. Well-directed labor creates all that is called wealth; consequently, if wealth is desirable, labor ought to have its share. He in fact supports society—he pays the taxes for the support of government. He demands not only an Agricultural Education, but an education equal to the wants of his nature, calculated to develop all his energies and virtues, that he may maintain that equality among his fellow-men which is the birthright of his being. He then does protest against the appropriation of public money to any grade of schools which is not free for all—the poor as well as the rich—as an act of flagrant injustice. Let the common school system be so amended and perfected as to meet the wants of all—the lawyer, doctor, merchant, farmer, mechanic, and day-laborer. Yours with regard,

SAMUEL MYERS.

Remarks.—The above was probably not written for publication. But as it embodies in few words what we regard as public sentiment in relation to the "rights of labor, and the rights of humanity," we give it to our readers, as a sample of many letters received by the editor from unknown persons.

Let every laboring man rejoice, for the day is at hand when our common schools will impart to the children of all classes that full mental developement which will enable them to produce a plenty of all the necessaries and comforts of civilized life; and to *keep* and *enjoy* in some form, the entire fruits of their better directed industry. When every man shall be allowed to consume, or retain for the benefit of himself and family, a sum equal to all that he earns, and shall have an opportunity to work at all times to the best advantage, poverty, crime, and suffering will be nearly banished from a happy, prosperous people.

The great science of keeping the products of our daily labor, or of commanding a fair equivalent, in exchange for the labor of others, cannot long be excluded from the common school instruction of young men and women. A good education implies a knowledge not only how to create wealth, but how to retain it, so that no man shall have *more nor less* than his mental or physical powers call into existence.—Even handed justice forbids alike both the open and the covert robbery of any human being. No one will have too much, when he has only what he produces over and above his consumption. No one need have too little, when he can work at all times to good advantage, and be allowed to keep all that he produces beyond the daily wants of his hunger, nakedness, and sleep. Honest productive industry, will rise in value and respectability 100 per cent at once, if our laws will only secure to every pair of working hands and to the mind that directs them, the full enjoyment of a sum just equal to their productive efforts in society. Knowledge, virtue and industry would then have all the wealth in the State; while

ignorance, vice and laziness would have to go to work at some truly useful business, or starve. Now, the surplus earnings of the toiling million are made an immense corruption fund, to pollute the morals, debauch the habits, and enervate both body and soul, of all that reap where others have sown.

The science of trade—of getting a good deal, and giving little or nothing for it, at some-body's expense, is just beginning to wake up that Mr. Somebody. If he cannot learn to keep property to supply all his physical and mental wants as well as to produce it, then the *thing* created, is far above its creator.

FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

The *Presse* publishes some extracts from a work presented to the Agricultural Congress, now setting at the Palace of the Luxembourgh, by the author, M. Catineau Laroche, and entitled, *France and England compared with respect to Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial Industry, and the consequences to be deduced from this comparison.* It appears from this work, that England, in comparison with the extent of its surface, possesses four times more cattle than France. And as it is not possible to pursue a judicious system of agriculture without manure, and as the feeding of cattle is the most productive of supplying manure, it follows that before France can compete with England in agricultural wealth, she must increase her stock of cattle, but in order to do so, she must increase her pasture lands or meadows. "France," says M. Laroche, "possesses but 4,200,000 hectares of natural meadows, or only one-sixteenth of her cultivated soil. From this calculation it may be easily comprehended how insufficient is her supply of green food, and that it becomes absolutely necessary that she should substitute another to the triennial system at present in use." M. Laroche concludes by stating that "if the alternate system of cultivation pursued in England was introduced into France, the produce of corn would be doubled within twenty years. Fifty-five years since, the produce of Great Britain was estimated by Arthur Young at three millards. At present it is estimated at five millards 725 millions.

New England Schools.—A writer in a Southern paper thus describes the free schools of New England:

"The poorest boy in the free schools feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. You do not mean, said Gov. Barbour of Virginia, after visiting the superb free school at Boston, which he admired very much, that these schools are free? Indeed I do, said the committee man. You remember the boy that got the medal in the class that we have just examined, and the boy that lost it? The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there, (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street,) and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the president of the United States. The Virginian started in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will meet at the office of the Genesee Farmer, over the Seed Store, Front Street, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements for the cattle show, &c.

For the Genesee Farmer.

A FIFTEEN MILE RIDE IN SENECA COUNTY AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF HARVEST—JULY 7th.

Mr. Editor—The soil in the south side of the Seneca outlet, near Waterloo, is a heavy calcareous clay loam; the blue limestone ledge for a short distance, in places, comes to the surface, affording a mine of wealth to the fortunate proprietors. Clover and wheat attain a perfect growth on this soil; as we progress southwest over a gently undulating surface, the stiff loam begins to be ameliorated by limestone and quartz pebbles, interspersed with small boulders. On both sides of the road we noticed a continued succession of fields of ripening grain; the wheat looked finely, the heads not as close together as I have seen them, but long and full. Notwithstanding the everlasting presence of wheat fields, I noticed more acres covered with flax, barley, and Indian Corn, than I had ever seen before in traveling fifteen miles. I must say, however, that these were the best fifteen miles of land I have yet seen in passing over seven of these United States. Had a Vermont farmer been present, he would have asked, Where are the pastures and the cattle. The axiom, "without cattle no manure, and without manue no corn," has hardly begun to be felt or understood by the Seneca County farmer. Hitherto, plaster and red clover have been the only manure necessary to insure a crop of wheat; but of late the use of live animal manures, are found necessary to bring back to the soil its original wheat-forming pabulum. Many of our large farmers have commenced increasing their flocks of sheep; as experience has taught them that sheep dung and clover must alternate with the wheat crop, to insure the best of rural economy.

As we approach the Seneca lake, the wood lots merge their distinctive character for beach and maple, into oak and hickory. The beautiful residence of John Delafield is almost hidden from the road, by an extensive grove of trees of the *quercus* family. The first truly ambitious mansion we noticed, was that of Wm. K. Strong; its prominent location on the rise above the east bank of Seneca Lake, in full view of Geneva, makes it a showy landmark in the prospective of that delightful place.

Stopped at John Johnson's, known as Scotch Johnson, one of the most masterly farmers in Fayette. He was at home, paying off his haymakers. What a pity he had not planted two or three trees on the south side of his sun-stricken mansion; but, like most Scotchmen, he has attended to the main chance. He pointed to a field of stout wheat, which he said had produced grain every other year, for the last thirty years. It was a heavy clay loam, with limestone pebbles, and a sprinkling of granite boulders. Fifteen years ago this field received fifty bushels of lime to the acre, since which it has been occasionally dressed with barn yard manure. Here was also the cleanest field of corn and potatoes we had yet seen. Mr. Johnson plows deep, keeps large flocks of sheep—some improved neat stock, &c.;—hence the secret why he has so much wheat and wool to sell. We next come to Christian Kimes—an excellent specimen of a Pennsylvania German farmer. Enormous barns, high, strong fences, large wheat fields groaning for the sickle, and fallows harrowed to the death of all cohesion; but then, such stalwart prejudices against all that is yankee, or foreign — such honest, fully developed hatred

gainst book-farming—such unfeeling contempt for the poor, physically impotent, visionary book-making, and book-reading world. But I must confess that my respect for such men is hardly diminished by their failings. When I see with my own eyes the fruits and monuments of their idomitable industry, their Herculean powers of muscle, their all-conquering perseverence, their all and singular devotion to their own proper calling, verily, one such man is of more substantial use to the sub stratum of society, than a hundred mere idle, theoretical, unpracticed, blundering book-farmers.

We now stopped to dine at the house of Cornelius Bartlett, in the town of Romulus. His farm is bounded by the lake. It contains 220 acres of first rate land; the surface soil is the same heavy loam before noticed, the subsoil an impervious hard-pan; but as the inclination towards the lake is sufficient to carry off the surplus water, little inconvenience is given by the impervious subsoil. In a few instances, Mr. B. has underdrained some of his more level lots, to the great improvement of the surface soil. Here was a five acre field of corn, which gave a better promise of a heavy crop than any one we had seen. It was planted in drills three feet apart, in the rows; the field had received early in the spring sixty-two horse loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. The corn was now five feet high. It covered the ground so completely that the rows could hardly be distinguished. While the present high temperature and scorching sun was curling the leaves of every other field of corn we had seen, here, heat and moisture were so finely balanced, that vegetable decomposition, and vegetable growth went on *pari passu*, to the making of such a crop of corn and corn stalks, as is rarely seen. Mr. B had about two acres of corn sown in drills for fodder, which had been hoed once; from its present luxuriant growth it had the appearance of being sown broad cast. The same pains taken in the culture of wheat would save much seed, and insure a very large crop. Mr. B. will, when his crops are in, send to the Genesee Farmer, an account of his corn crop. He had a field of twenty-six acres of wheat which will probably yield 25 bushels to the acre; also, a promising field of spring wheat, with sundry other fields of summer grain. His stock of young horses were of good blood. His cows and other neat cattle, few in number, as are all our grain farmers', were of the improved breeds. His sheep we did not see. Our dinner was such as it should be the pride of every lord of the soil to set before his guests. It was composed of the substantial products and dainties of the farm, without the adventitious aid of far-fetched exotics. It was served by his own wife and her fair daughter, with that unpretending hospitality which does all for comfort, and little for show.

S. W.

For the Genesee Farmer.

DEVON CATTLE.

Mr. Editor,—In my few remarks on Devon cattle, in the July number of the Farmer, I inadvertently omitted to give an opinion relative to their size and milking properties.

It is a prevalent opinion, amongst those who are not acquainted with them, that as a breed they are so diminutive in size, and such poor milkers, that they are of little value to the farmer: this I think is a great mistake. They are small when compared to the Durhams, but are generally larger than the native cattle, and, when well fed on common foliage, the cows will weigh from 600 to 800 lbs. dressed, and the oxen from 1,000 to 1,500, and with extraordinary feeding they become very heavy, and always weigh well to their appearance. Their activity enables them to travel a great distance to market without much loss, and their smooth and sprightly appearance always secures for them the highest price in market.

I do not consider great size very desirable in any animal. The small-boned, fine, and smoothly-made animals, of all breeds, are generally the most profitable; and that breed of cattle which will yield the most profit for the food which they consume, is the most valuable for the farmer.

As milkers, they are similar to our native cows, there being poor, middling, and good ones amongst them. Their milk is very rich, yielding a large proportion of butter and cheese. It is my opinion, that very much depends upon the management of heifers for making them great milkers. They ought to be bountifully fed with succulent food the first season, and especially before calving; to expand their milk veins and enlarge their udders; and they ought to be very vigorously and carefully milked. The practice of letting heifers suckle the first season, is against their making good milkers.

WILLIAM GARBUTT.

Wheatland, July 10, 1845.

N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society was held at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, on the 10th July. Present—

B. P. Johnson, President.

H. W. Doolittle, Herkimer; E. P. Prentice, Albany; H. S. Randall, Cortland, Vice-Presidents. L. Tucker, Recording Secretary; D. Lee, Corresponding Secretary. George Vail, Troy; T. S. Faxton, Utica; Major Kirby, Brownville; J. M. Sherwood, Auburn; George Geddes, Oneida, Managers.

The President of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, E. Comstock, and a number of the officers and members of the society, were present at the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the Fair:

B. P. Johnson, Rome; Alex. Walsh, Lansingburgh; J. M. Sherwood, Auburn; George Geddes, Tyler, Onondaga county; Luther Tucker, Albany; E. Comstock, Rome; T. S. Faxton, Utica; Spencer Kellogg, Utica.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the rail-road and boat companies, in relation to the transportation of stock and articles designed for exhibition:

J. M. Sherwood, Auburn; Horatio Seymour, Utica; M. D. Burnet, Syracuse; L. B. Langworthy, Rochester; Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo; George Vail, Troy; Thomas Hillhouse, Albany.

The Judges for the Fair were appointed, and the list will be published as soon as it shall be ascertained from the gentlemen appointed that they will serve.

The following additional premiums are to be given:

For the best corn and cob crusher, to be operated by horse power, ... $10

For the best grade yearling heifer, ... 5

2d best " " Colman's Tour.
3d best " " vol. Transactions.
Best heifer calf, ... Colman's Tour.
Best native yearling heifer, ... 5
2d best " " ..... Colman's Tour.
3d best " " .....vol.Transactions.
Best heifer calf, ... Colman's Tour.
Best samples, (not less than three cheeses from each of ten dairies in any one county,) $20
2d best ditto, ... 10
3d best ditto, ... 5

A committee on behalf of the citizens of Utica, of which his honor, E. A. Wetmore, Mayor of the city, was chairman, waited upon the Executive Committee of the State Society. The several locations for the show-grounds, which had been selected as proper places for the exhibition, were examined by the officers of the State Society, and they decided that the grounds on Mr. Thorn's farm, on the New Hartford Turnpike, was, upon the whole, best adapted for the exhibition of the society, and the accommodation of the owners of stock who may attend.

The spirit manifested by the citizens of Utica, was most gratifying to the officers of the society, and gives assurance that everything desirable to make the approaching Fair one of the most splendid exhibitions ever witnessed in this State, will be done so far as the citizens of Utica are concerned.

We will not for a moment doubt that the farmers of Oneida, and of the adjoining counties, will present an exhibition of their stock, dairies, and domestic manufactures worthy, not only of Central New York, but of the Empire State.

The additional premiums offered for samples of the best 10 dairies in any one county, it is believed, will secure an exhibition from the best dairy counties, more extensive than has ever before been seen at the Fairs of the Society.

Permit me to say to the citizens of Utica, that there is much labor to be done, to have every thing in order for the Fair. Your enterprise and your energy are known and appreciated. If you would excel Poughkeepsie, let me say, it will all need to be put in requisition. That it will be so, I shall not doubt, unless reluctantly convinced when our grounds shall be thrown open to the thousands who will be in attendance on the 16th and 17th of September.

Persons desirous of becoming members of the Society, and of competing for the premiums, are requested to enter their names at the stage office of J. Butterfield & Co., adjoining the National Hotel, Genesee-street, Utica. The fees for membership are $1.

STOCKTON BUTTER.

We hope the time is not far distant when the Stockton butter will be as much sought for in the eastern cities, as the far-famed Goshen butter now is. It is but a few years since the farmers of Stockton, N. Y., began to turn their attention to this important subject. We were informed a while since, by one of the best manufacturers of butter in Stockton, that the first that was put up in firkins, for transportation, was put up by himself, not more than six or eight years ago. Now it is a staple production of that county, and in that little town alone we were informed by a dairyman the other day, there are *one thousand six hundred and twelve cows*, most of which were kept for diary purposes.

There are two diaries with fifty cows each, some four or five with forty cows each, and a number with from twenty to forty cows each. The average amount of butter produced to each cow, is about 150 lbs., in some seven or eight months, and about 350 to 400 lbs. of cheese during the four to five months in which they manufacture that article.—Thus it will be seen that the manufacture of butter and cheese makes an important item in the products of one small town. Eastern dealers in such articles, who buy the Stockton manufactured butter, will probably get a good article. The dairymen there have been successful at our Agricultural fairs, and we trust the products of their dairies will be famed in the eastern market ere long.—*Fredonia N. Y. Censor.*

AGRICULTURE AS A PROFESSION.

The pursuit of agriculture is almost universally considered as merely a profession of commerce or trade, the farmer looking wholly to its pecuniary results. In a trading community, pecuniary considerations are always liable to control the judgment, and predominate over every other consideration.—Where the means are limited, and the farm must be cultivated as the only source of subsistence, pecuniary returns must, of course, be the main object.—Where, as in England, the cultivator is not the owner of the soil, but the annual rent must be paid, and he is liable, as in most cases, to be compelled to quit his occupancy at the pleasure or the caprice of his landlord, farming must be conducted merely as a matter of business, and there is no inducement to pursue the profession as matter of taste or sentiment. In many cases in my own country, it must, of necessity, be followed wholly as a means of support and of profit, and in some cases as a struggle for life.

But there are innumerable other cases, in which men have the power, under the most favorable circumstances, and I am most anxious they should have likewise the disposition to devote themselves to it as an elegant and liberal profession, worthy of a mind gifted even with the finest taste, and enriched by the highest cultivation. The United States present not many examples of very great wealth, at least when estimated by the standard of wealth which prevails in England, where, indeed, are to be found individual accumulations which distance all the dreams of oriental magnificence. But, on the other hand, no country upon the globe, and no condition of things since the establishment of society, ever presented more favorable opportunities than the United States for any one, by active and wholsome industry and a proper frugality, to acquire a competence, and that respectable independence, in which, with a full supply for the necessities of life, and an abundant provision for its comforts, there will be found within reach as many of the elegancies and ornaments, and luxuries of life, as a well-disciplined and healthful state of mind can require. I have seen too, frequently, such beautiful examples in our country villages, and scattered over several parts of a land in many respects favored by Heaven above every other, not to be deeply impressed with a condition of life, which, where its blessings are properly and gratefully appreciated, seems to leave a little more on earth for a rational and reflecting, a benevolent and truly religious mind to ask. Happy is it where its waters are not poisoned by an insatiate avarice, nor disturbed and thrown into confusion by

ambition of political office or distinction, or a feverish thirst for notoriety and excitement; but in a quiet, yet not stagnant repose, they reflect everywhere the tokens of that divine goodness, which seems in such examples to have poured out its richest earthly treasures. Now, I am anxious that agriculture should occupy that place among the liberal professions to which it can be raised, and to which, from its importance, it is entitled. But this can only be done by improving the education of farmers as a class—by multiplying, through the means of a most liberal and extended education, the charms of the country, and the subjects of interest which would be constantly more and more developed to a cultivated and inquisitive mind; and by showing that its successful pursuit, either as a matter of business or recreation, where a moderate fortune is possessed, or a moderate professional income is secured, is not incompatible with the highest improvement of taste, and even a vigorous and successful pursuit of learning; and that, where so pursued, under favorable circumstances, it affords as fair a chance of rational enjoyment and quiet usefulness, as any situation which the most lucrative trade, or the most successful political ambition, or even the highest professional eminence, can command.

But I fear, how much soever I may satisfy the sober and reflecting minds on this point, my opinions and persuasions will scarcely be heard, and far less heeded, in that rush for wealth, for office, and for notoriety, which, like a torrent sweeping over the country, carries every moveable object in its course. It seems, however, not less my duty to record my strong convictions, which the experience of a life not short has served only to confirm. I see in my own country every where proffered to an honest industry, a wise frugality, and a wholesome self-government, the most ample rewards: I see a wide extent of rich and beautiful territory, waiting the improving hand of skill and labor, to be had in many cases almost for asking, with every man to choose where he will pitch his tent, not only without injury, but to the advantage of his neighbor:—I see the means of education, of competence, and of substantial independence, held out to all who will avail themselves of them. In the midst of all this, I see thousands and thousands of young men, blest with education and fortunes adequate to supply all reasonable wants in the country, rushing into cities, exhausting their small means in the extravagances and dissipations of fashionable life; crowding all the professions to repletion; pressing on, with vexation and disappointment heaped upon vexation and disappointment, into all the avenues of political office and distinction, and into all the bitter strifes of political controversy; forcing their way into the pursuits of trade without talents for their prosecution, and almost sure to involve themselves in bankruptcy and ruin; and, in one form and another, dragging on through life without satisfaction to themselves and without usefulness to others, and too often a ruinous burden upon those whom it is now their turn to succor and relieve. I cannot, therefore, help wishing that the pursuits of agriculture might be made attractive to such persons; and that, with education, and that moderate fortune which would give them the command of the best advantages of rural life, they might find in it, as far as rational happiness and humble usefulness are concerned, that philosopher's stone, which in other places they are almost sure to search for in vain.—*Colman's Tour.*

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE THE WEATHER.

From the fourth number of Dr. Lardner's Popular lectures on science, which has just been published, we make the following extract. The influence which the changes of the moon are generally supposed to exert upon the weather, seem very clearly shown by the Doctor to be fallacious:

"Among the many influences which the moon is supposed, by the world in general, to exercise upon our globe, one of those which have been most universally believed, in all ages and in all countries, is that which it is presumed to exert upon the changes of the weather. Although the particular details of this influence are sometimes pretended to be described, the only general principle or rule which prevails with the world in general is, that a change of weather may be looked for at the epochs of the new and full moon—that is to say, if the weather be previously fair, it will become foul; if foul, will become fair. Similar changes are also sometimes, though not so confidently, looked for at the epochs of the quarters.

A question of this kind may be regarded either as a question of science or a question of fact.

If it be regarded as a question of science, we are called upon to explain how and by what property of matter, or what law of nature or attraction, the moon at a distance of a quarter of a million of miles, combining its effects with the sun, at four hundred times that distance, can produce those alleged changes? To this it may be readily answered, that no known law or principle has hitherto explained any such phenomena. The moon and sun must doubtless affect the ocean of air which surrounds the globe, as they affect the ocean of water, producing effects analogous to tides; but when the quantity of such an effect is estimated, it is proved to be utterly inappreciable, and such as could by no means account for the meteorological changes here adverted to.

But in conducting investigations of this kind we proceed altogether to the wrong direction, and begin at the wrong end when we commence with the investigation of the physical cause of the supposed phenomena. That method of conducting physical inquiries, which was bequeathed to us by the illustrious Bacon, and which has led to such an immense extension of our knowledge of the universe, imperiously requires, that before we begin to seek for the causes of any phenomena we must prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, the *reality* of the phenomena, and ascertain, with the utmost precision, all the circumstances attending them. In other words, we are required to consider all inquiries of the kind now adverted to as mere questions of fact, before we take them as questions of science.

What, then, let us see, is the present question? It is asserted, that the moon produces such an influence on the weather as to cause it to change at the new and full moon, and at the quarters. But in this mode of stating the proposition, there are implicitly included two very distinct points, one of which is a simple matter of fact, and the other a point of physical science.

First, It is asserted, that at the epochs of a new and full moon, and at the quarters, there is generally a change of the weather. This is a mere statement of alleged fact.

Second, It is asserted, that the places of the moon, or in other words the relative position of the

moon and sun in regard to the earth, is the cause of these changes.

Now, it is evidently necessary to settle the first question before we trouble ourselves with the second; for if it should so happen that the first statement should prove to be destitute of foundation, the second falls to the ground.

The question of fact here before us is one most easily settled. In many meteorological observations throughout Europe, a register of weather in all respects has been kept for a long period of time. Thus the height of the barometer, the condition of the thermometer, the hydrometer, and the rain-guage: the form and character of the clouds, the times of the falling of rain, hail, and snow, and, in short, every particular respecting the weather has been duly registered from day to day, and often from hour to hour.

The period of the lunar phases, it is needless to say, has also been registered; and it is, therefore, possible to compare one set of changes with the other.

This, in fine, has been done. We can imagine, placed in two parallel columns, in juxtaposition, the series of epochs of the new and full moons and the quarters, and the corresponding conditions of the weather at these times, for fifty or one hundred years back, so that we may be enabled to examine, as a mere matter of fact, the conditions of the weather for one thousand or twelve hundred full and new moons and quarters. The result of such an examination has been, that no correspondence whatever has been found to exist between the two phenomena. Thus, let us suppose that one hundred and twenty-five full moons be taken at random from the table; if the conditron of the weather at these several epochs be examined, it will be found, probably, that in sixty-three cases there was not a change; so that under such circumstances, the odd moon in this division of one hundred and twenty-five would favor the popular opinion: but if another random collection of one hundred and twenty-five full moons be taken, and similarly examined, it will probably be found that sixty-three are not attended by changes of weather, while sixty-two are. With its characteristic caprice, the moon on this occasion opposes the pop ular opinion. In short, a full examination of the table shows, that the condition of the weather, as to change or in any other respect, has, as a matter of fact, no correspondence whatever with the lunar phases.

Such, then, being the case, it would be idle to attempt to seek for a physical cause of an effect which is destitute of truth."

IMPROVED BUCKLE.

One of the most valuable improvements which we have met for some time, is the "Compound Lever Buckle," invented by Henry Lawrence, of Chenango Co. N. Y. The article is intended chiefly for the use of the trace or tug in harnesses, and is equally applicable to the heaviest or lightest draft. Its peculiar advantages are, that it dispenses with the use of the tongue, thus obviating the necessity of cutting holes in the trace, and giving to it greater strength and durability. Every one has noticed that a trace breaks first where the tongue of the buckle goes through; this is owing to the whole strain of the draft coming on but a small portion of the trace, and to the leather becoming rotten and weakened by the holes' letting in wet. With this buckle, the trace can be taken up or altered to any required position, and is instantly fastened with the utmost exactness, to a hair's breadth. It is an article of great simplicity, neatness and durability, and we have no doubt is destined to come into general use. The patentee has left one of the buckles at this office, where it may be seen by those interested in such improvements.—*Albany Cultivator.*

CULTURE OF THE TEASEL.

There are two species of the teasel; one called the *sylvestris*, from its inhabiting woody places; the other *fullonum*, referring to the class of men by whom it is used, viz: the fullers. Now most persons scarcely distinguish them apart; they regard both as one, and this is not very remarkable, as they look very much alike: but an inspection of the hooks of the scales or chaff of the flower heads will set one right; the latter has hooks bent outwards, while in the sylvestris they are straight. It is by the bent and exceedingly fine points of these flower scales or chaff that are fitted for the office in which they are employed, viz: that of raising a nap upon woolen cloths; and so important are they, that not a piece of broadcloth can be made without them. No machine or process has yet been devised which can perform this work, though many attempts have been made to supply their place. The teasel forms a natural family of plants by themselves. Their leaves are either opposite or stand in circles (whorls) around the stem. Their flowers are situated at the end of the stem, and are collected in an elongated oval head. Some persons probably consider them as a kind of thistle; but their heads are really different, though the family stands next to the great family of plants known in botanical treatises as the *compositæ*—a family in which the thistle tribe is found. The teasel is a biennial plant, or requires two years to come to perfection. It is hardy, belongs to the temperate climate, and bears frost well. It is not difficult for thorough-going farmers to cultivate it. It may be cultivated on almost any kind of soil, provided it is not too rich; the best teasel is, however, raised upon a rather stiff clayey loam. The ground is to be broken up early in the spring; the seed is sown in drills three feet apart, and may be put into the ground any time from the first of April to the first of June. It is better, however, to sow as soon as the field is sufficiently dry, as the young plant is not injured by frost, should it occur, and an opportunity given for a wider extension of its roots. The seed, when sown early in April, will require first hoeing by the middle of May, or when the leaf is about two inches long. Without entering upon an exact detail of what is to be done, it will be sufficient to state that the plant will require much treatment as maize or Indian corn; or that during the whole period it will require to be kept free from weeds. Attention so as to secure the growth of the plant is not so difficult as curing the teasel and putting it in a condition for market. This part of the business I will now speak of.

It may be considered as ready for picking when it has just past flowering; or when the petal (flower leaf) is ready to drop. Here is an important fact to be noticed; the crop must be attended to and gathered at once; for at this stage only are the heads and awns of the floral leaves sufficiently elastic and tough to be adapted to the fuller's use.

If, then, a careless farmer attempts to raise the teasel, he will, ten to one, lose his crop, or let it

injure, for want of immediate attention at the precise time at which it is required. But this is not all; the teasel being gathered at the proper time, would still be lost without careful drying; for at this time it is not like the dry head of the wild teasel which we see in the autumn, but it is full of the juices of the plant; and these must be evaporated in a mode which will prevent mould or mildew, and at the same time preserve the elasticity of the hooks. To effect this, Mr. Hopkins, of Cayuga county, has erected a number of buildings in form and size of the common corn-house or corn-crib, only the spaces between the thin scantlings are a little wider, in order to admit of a freer entrance of air. In the interior, temporary scaffoldings are put up about two feet apart, which are also formed of scantlings laid upon supports, with inch spaces between each.—Upon these platforms the teasel is laid to dry. Here being freely exposod to currents of air passing thro' the building, the moisture speedily evaporates and is carried away; and being at the same time in the shade, the material preserves its elastic property as well as flexible state, upon which its great utility in cloth dressing depends. From these remarks, it will be seen that the requisites for raising and curing good teasel, are first to cut it at the proper time, and second, to dissipate the moisturo without injury to the head; and farther, that a lazy farmer is not the man to raise teasel. Such is not Mr. Hopkins. His teasel commands the price of the imported article, and in fact is the best sent to market. An acre, well managed, yields upon an average, 75,000 heads. Their price in market varies from eight to twelve shillings per thousand. Ten shillings is about the medium price. This plant is not supposed by Mr. Hopkins to exhaust the soil, but rather to benefit it, partly by the mechanical action of the roots, which, being somewhat of a tap form, penetrate deeply, and hence divide it; and thereby it is better prepared for corn and other crops. Without doubt a large proportion of the matter of the plants is strictly derived from the atmosphere through the intervention of the soil; still, like all other vegetable bodies, it has its inorganic constituents, which must be derived from the soil itself, and hence, thus far, the plant must impoverish the soil. So much then, for the teasel, which will probably always bear a fair price and pay for cultivation; yet, comparatively few seem disposed to grow it, either from the care which they are unwilling to bestow in curing it, as well as on account of the time required for the article to grow; as nearly two years must elapse before there is a return for the labor and expense incurred in its cultivation.—*Quar. Jour.*

AGRICULTURAL ANECDOTE.—Furious Cresinus, as mentioned by Pliny, the Roman historian, was originally a slave. Having been made a freed man, he purchased a small spot of ground, from which he obtained through his unwearied industry much finer crops than many of the neighbors who had larger farms. This excited general envy, which his enemies carried to such a length as to accuse him of employing magic charms to render his own grounds fertile and to impoverish theirs. The Edile caused him to be summoned to appear and answer the charge before the people of Rome. Cresius obeyed the mandate, accompanied by his daughter, a fresh and healthy colored girl, charms which appeared to greater advantage from the simplicity of her dress. The accused also brought with him the tools and implements of his profession. They were in excellent condition. His mattocks were remarkably ready; his plough was of an enormous size, and his cattle were all sound and fat. "Behold!" said this truly dignified and indignant farmer, "behold my whole magical equipage! behold the charms which I have recourse to! There are others, indeed, which I am not capable of producing before you—I mean the sweat of my brows, and incessant toils both by day and night." This native eloquence decided the matter; he was honorably acquitted by the unanimous voice of a numerous and applauding assembly.

PEA-BUG—*Bruchus pisa.*

Everybody has seen peas with weevils in them.—While the pea is growing and the pod is soft, the parent insect punctures the pod exactly opposite the young pea and deposits an egg. From this egg a maggot soon proceeds, which works its way directly into the pea, and feeds on its substance. The larva reaches its full size, and passes into the pupa state in the fall, and the succeeding spring emerges from the pea a winged beetle or weevil. The maggot may sometimes be detected in green peas, and Dr. Harris observes that few persons while indulging in this luxury are "aware how many insects they unconsciously swallow." By close examination, a small dark spot may be seen on the pea, and on opening it the maggot may be discovered. The germ of the pea is not always (perhaps not generally,) destroyed by the insect, but the pea is rendered unfit for culinary purposes. This is a serious injury, as all will acknowledge who are acquainted with the value of dry peas used in soups, and other forms on the table.

In this country, the insect is much less common in Canada, and the more northern portions of the of the United States, than further south. In Maine and Vermont, for example, they occasion but little damage, peas being there raised which are perfectly sound and free from bugs, and meet with ready sale in our large cities. The attack of the insect may, however, be in some degree obviated in any section. It is ascertained that its operations are only continued through a portion of the season, and by late sowing it may be avoided. But there is one objection to late sowing. In districts subject to great heat, and which are also liable to long drouths, a good crop of peas can only be obtained by early sowing, as the crop will not bear excessive heat.—In planting peas infested with bugs, it is always advisable to kill the insects in some way. This may be effectually done by pouring boiling water on the peas, and stirring them well for a few minutes. It will not much affect the vegetating powers of the pea. In some cases, where the germ has been laid bare by the gnawings of the insect, it may be killed, but we have often practiced the mode, and found no particular objection to it.

But we lately noticed a recommendation of Dr. J. T. Plummer, in the Indiana Farmer and Gardener, which is worthy of trial, as it will not only destroy the bug in its incipient stage, but may also render the pea fit for the table. His mode is to scald them immediately after they are gathered, keeping them in water, turned on boiling, for one minute. Dr. P. states further, that placing peas as soon as gathered in jugs or bottles, hermetically sealed, will keep them well, and that nothing can be seen the next year but the speck in which the larva died.—*Cult.*

From the Cultivator.

DURABLE FENCE—BARNS.

Mr. L. Tucker—Every farmer should have his lands well fenced. All will admit this, and yet how few have fences that can be trusted. In this climate, where frosts prevail, fences will need repairs every spring if built in the ordinary way; and it is one of the greatest vexations that farmers have to encounter, the inefficiency of their frost-shaken fences. The experience I possess in relation to the erection of permanent farm fences, has been considerable. A stone wall, which, for some farms, is the cheapest and most durable fence, should be constructed by first digging a trench eighteen inch deep by two feet in width. This should be paved with oak or yellow pine boards; and upon this commence laying the foundation, not with small stones that will work out, but with large flat stones that will lay well. It is likewise necessary to lay the stones lengthwise across the wall, which will bind and strengthen it. A wall put up in this manner will stand the heaving influences of frost much longer, and maintain its even and straight appearance, in which consists the beauty and efficiency of a wall, to amply repay the extra expense. Every wall should be made five feet high, which is a reasonable security for an enclosure against the depredations of most animals. It is my opinion that the cheapest fence for farms where stones cannot be had, and lumber is scarce and high, would be a fence constructed of cast-iron pickets, the pattern for the construction of which should not exceed one-eighth of an inch for the most part, increasing to one-quarter where the holes are placed for securing them to the iron bars. The bars should be twelve feet in length, cast very light, with holes in them at proper distances for riveting. The riveting process is simple, and soon done, any blacksmith being able to rivet from ten to twelve pannels a day. To make the pickets as light as possible it is necessary to groove the pattern through in the middle three-fourths of an inch, leaving three inches at the top and bottom solid, excepting the holes where they are secured to the bars. Three feet is length enough for a picket. The expense of construction would be lessened by the use of wooden posts instead of iron; the latter, however, would be preferable. A farm provided with a fence of this material, if kept thoroughly painted, would be fenced, not for a day, but for all time.

I have found the most durable way to set posts, and prevent them from being thrown out by frost, is to dig the holes large enough to admit of their being filled up with small stones and lime mortar; the lime prevents decay, and the stones prevent in a great measure the action of frost. It is of the utmost importance for farmers who wish contentment of mind, good neighbors, the enjoyment of their own property, and to be free from vexatious litigation, to put up good and sufficient fences both inside and out.

A few Hints on Barns intended for Hay.—The site for these buildings is of the first importance. It should be in the vicinity of the hay field, for in the hot and sultry season it is a saving of time and labor to have them thus located. It should be, if possible, dug into the side of a hill, which will enable you to draw the load near the roof, which elevation will enable you likewise to pitch the hay down. All will admit it is easier. If you have no side hill on which to build, the posts of the barn should be at least fourteen feet high, which will secure ample bay-room, which is very much needed in all hay barns. The opening for putting in the hay should be at the east, as it will be shaded in the afternoon, the time in which most hay is put in. To construct barns for this purpose in the most economical way, I would recommend placing the posts upon the sills at the distance of twelve feet asunder, gird paralel with the sills half way up the posts, then board up by placing the boards lengthwise from plate to sill. For a roof match the boards close and lay two thicknesses, taking care to break joints.—Every barn should be provided with a conductor or lightening rod. An easy method is to put them up in the form of a half-circle, stretching along the roof, supported by non-conductors. The fluid coming in contact with either end of the conductor will travel to the opposite end, where it will explode into the air. Yours respectfully, H. COOKE.

Tivoli, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1845.

DUTIES OF WOMEN TO THEIR COUNTRY.

The shelter and protection of a free government also demand awakened and grateful energies. Since its welfare is involved in the virtue and intelligence of its subjects, the character and habits of every member of its great family, are of importance. I imagine that I hear from the lips of some of the young and sprightly of my sex, the inquiry, "Why need we concern ourselves in the affairs of politicians? What share have we in the destinies of our country?" The same share that the rill has in the rivulet, and rivulet has in the sea. Should every little streamlet tarry at the fountain head, where would be the river that dispenses the fertility—the ocean, bearing commerce and wealth upon its never-ending tide. Woman possesses an agency which the ancient republic never discovered. The young fountains of the mind are given in charge to her.—She can tinge them with sweetness or bitterness, ere they have chosen the channels where to flow, or learned to murmur their story to the time-worn pebble. Greece, that disciple and worshipper of wisdom, neglected to appreciate the value of the feebler sex, or to believe that they who had the moulding of the whole mass of mind in its first formation, might help to infuse a principle of permanence into national existence. Rome, in her wolf-nursed greatness, in her fierce democracy, in the corruption of her imperial purple, despised the moral strength that lay hidden under physical weakness. But our country has conceded every thing, the blessings of education, the equality of companionship, the luxury of benevolence, the confidence of a culturer's office, to those young buds of being, in whom is her wealth and her hope. What does she require of our sex in return for these courtesies? Has she not a right to expect that we give our hands to every cause of peace and truth—that we nurse the plants of temperance and purity—that we frown on every inroad of disorder and vice—that we labor in all places where our lot may be cast, as gentle teachers of wisdom and charity, and that we hold ourselves, in domestic privacy, the guardians of those principles which the sage defends in the halls of legislation, and the priests of Jehovah upon the walls of Zion.

The Hon. Zadock Pratt, has contributed $250 to the Greene County Agricultural Society, to be epended for the purchase of agricultural premiums.

GREATEST IRON MINES IN THE WORLD.

In Newcomb, Essex county, N. Y., in one mine, there is sufficient ore within two hundred feet of the surface to make eighty million cubic feet of iron.—Two other mines, within two miles, are nearly as extensive as this; and at all, the ore may be quarried out to the open day like flagging stone. To increase the value of these mines, they are in the midst of a wilderness of wood, and situated directly upon a great water power. The western states abound in lead and copper; the country south of Lake Superior in copper and silver; the southern states in gold. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, with many others, in inexhaustible beds of coal, associated also with iron ore, and all these in a country rich in the great staples of the vegetable kingdom. Well may we inquire, what country abounds so much in the elements of prosperity as our own?—And let us rejoice that these elements are neither owned nor controlled by a despot, but belong to the people.—*Quar. Jour.*

CINCINNATI PORK.

Under this head, a writer in the London Mark Lane Express offers the following remarks:

"It is strictly within my private cognizance that, during several months past, a number of provision-curers, headmen, and experienced workmen, have left some of the curing depots in Scotland and Ireland for Cincinnati, for Louisville, and a few of them for places as still more remote as St. Louis, Missouri. By these a better system will soon be introduced; and believe me, sir, if you knew, as I do, the mingled acuteness and energy of the American character, you would think with me, that nothing but encouragement is required to induce them to push their improvements—*in growth as well as in cure*—to the utmost attainable pitch of perfection. There are not wanting men of business, natives of the old country, who can make Americans alive to the particular markets in Great Britian, where varying modes of preparation are respectively held in favor. Go on with your movements of one-sided liberality, and as soon as the virgin soil of the Mississippi is fined down from the exuberant luxuriance that in some places unfits it for the general production of wheat corn, then will you have not pork alone, but beef, corn, and every important article, the production of which forms at present, the life and subsistence of the better portion of your population, pouring in where they are not wanted, to the certain inducement of some tremendous social revolution.

COL. H. S. RANDALL'S MERINO SHEEP.

Last season we noticed the enormous clip of the merino sheep of Col. Henry S. Randall, of this village. This season we learn that his Paular stock, including two rams, averaged over six pounds of *well washed* wool per head! A three year old ram sheared 13 lbs. 3 oz., (the heaviest fleece, we believe, ever taken from a *three* year old Merino in the U. S.,) and a yearling 8 pounds 8 oz. Many of the ewes sheared 6, 7, and 8 pounds per head, and one the unparalleled weight of 9 pounds 1 oz. Col. R. received the first premium on rams, and the first and second on ewes, at the State Fair, at Poughkeepsie, (1844;) and the gold medal of the Society, for the best managed and most profitable flock of sheep, at the annual winter meeting of the Society in Albany. Cortland against the world!—*Cortland Democrat.*

A MAN GROWN BY GUANO AND ELECTRICITY.

The New Haven Courier tells the following capital story:

"A citizen of this place, while recently on a tour in the State of New York, was induced to make himself one of the audience of an itinerant lecturer, who was holding forth upon the efficacy of electricity as applied to vegetable productions.

In the course of this harangue, *guano* was incidentally alluded to as a powerful agent in quickening the growth of plants; and the effects of this and electricity were displayed in such glowing language, that the auditory soon imagined themselves standing in the midst of a field, and endeavoring to measure the height of the grain before it was out of reach. The whole assembly were in a fine state of enthusiasm, and swallowed down the wonders revealed to them with opened mouths and starting eyes, when a plain-looking old farmer arose, and, with apparently much diffidence, begged to confirm the lecturer's statements, by the relation of an incident which he had recently witnessed, and to which he was a party.

"I have," said he, "a very bad boy, named Tommy: he's given us a good deal of trouble, and having tried various methods to reform him without success, I told my wife that it would be best to try something that was new, and rather more severe. Accordingly we agreed to shut him up at night in the barn. Well, one night while Tommy was roosting with the cattle, and I was in bed, there came on a tremendous thunder storm. It lightened sharp enough to put out a man's eyes, and the thunder never was beat. Feeling rather uneasy about the boy, I got up early in the morning, and went out to see how he fared. As I was going to the barn, I met a man most eight foot high coming towards me. I had never seen such a tall critter in all my life before, and I began to feel sorter scaribie at having him about my premises.

"Hallo!" says I, as soon as I could speak, "who are you, and what are you doing in my barn-yard?"

The strange looking animal answered in a little squeaking child's voice, "Why father, it's me—don't you know Tommy?"

"You!" says I; "why, Tom, how on airth did you get stretched out so long in one night? Why, you're growed as tall as all out doors, don't you know it?"

"Why, yes, father," says he, "I s'pose I have, for last night I slept on them bags of guano you put in the barn, and that and the lightning together just did the business."

EFFECTS OF DRINKING COLD WATER.

Dimness of sight, syncope, spasms of the chest and stomach, staggering, imperceptible pulse, and laborious respiration. Sudden death, says Thomson, has often been observed to be produced by drinking large draughts of cold water. Indeed, this effect of cold upon those who have suffered much previous heat, thirst, and fatigue, has long been known. Quintus Curtius, in particular, gives a very interesting account of the fatal effects which the army of Alexander the Great experienced on reaching the banks of the river Oxus, after a fatiguing march through the sterile and burning sands of the desert. Those who indulged in drinking freely of the stream died immediately; and Alexander, the historian remarks, lost more men by this means than he ever lost in battle.—*Medical Times.*

Butter.—One of the most prominent reasons why there is so much poor butter made, is, that the salt used is not good. Even the best of our common salt contains a considerable quantity of impure matter. Rock and bay salt, which are considered the purest that can be obtained, are mixed with small quantities of sulphate of magnesia and lime, nitrate of soda, and muriate of magnesia.

The following mode is recommended to render it pure.—"Put into a large kettle a peck of salt, with clear rain water enough to dissolve it: boil it, and skim off every particle of scum that rises on the surface; then dissolve 1 ounce of the carbonate of soda in four ounces of water, put it into the kettle, stir it well, then boil it again for ten minutes, skimming off the scum that rises; then strain the brine through several folds of flannel. A considerable quantity of earthly matter will thus be found in the bottom of the kettle, which is the cause of the impurity. After having thus strained it, add a small quantity (half an ounce or so) of muriatic acid to the brine, to neutralize the soda; then put the brine again into the kettle, and boil it till it crystalizes, or in a shallow wooden vessel till the water is evaporated: the first is the quickest. After the salt is well crystalized, it must be washed, by putting it into a clean basket and throwing over it a bucket of perfectly pure water, and let it drain off rapidly: then let it be dried. Perfectly pure salt can thus be obtained, suitable not only for butter, but for preserving meat, &c.; and the increased excellence thus secured will well repay all the trouble and expense of preparation. It can be rendered more pure than is usually bought, indeed, if the carbonate of soda should not be added; but it is still better when it is also used."

Safety in a Thunder Storm.—The following paragraph is extracted from Cavalo's Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and contains some valuable hints:

"With regard to personal security in time of thunder storms, if a person be in a house which is not furnished with a conductor, it is advisable not to stand near any metalic articles, viz: near gilt frames, chimney grates, bell wires, iron casements, and the like. In the middle of a room, upon a dry chair or table, or mattrass, or other isolated articles, is the safest situation. Should a storm happen when a person is in the open fields, and far from any building, the best thing he can do is to retire within a small distance of the highest tree or trees he can get at: he must not, however, go quite near them, but he should stop at about fifteen or twenty feet from their outermost branches: for, if the lightning happens to strike about the place, it will in all probability strike the trees in preference to any other much lower object; and if a tree happens to be split, the person will be safe enough at that distance from it.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

In this region, and we believe throughout all central and southern Ohio, the past two or three weeks have been as favorable for the growing crops as the heart of man could desire. The fine rains mentioned in our last, have continued at intervals of not more than two or three days, so that the ground is now well saturated, and the warmth has brought on the corn with astonishing rapidity. The wheat, too, that was not killed by frost, has filled out more plump and heavy than has been known for many years in these parts, and the yield, though very light in straw, will, it is judged, be greater than for two or three years past, though this is not the case in many of the more northern counties, where the most wheat is commonly produced. We regret to learn that the late rains have not generally extended over the Reserve counties, and they are again suffering from drought to a degree that precludes all hopes of realizing a hay crop so important to that region. If the farmers do not provide plenty of turnips, &c., in those parts, there will be great suffering among the cattle next winter.

Ohio Cultivator, July 1st.

Let each one do the good that is in his path and his calling, and his work shall remain, even if it seems to pass away, and will bear fruit in its time.

One of the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer, writing from Livingston Co., makes the following mention of a gentleman well known in these parts, and throughout the country, for his liberality in every praiseworthy enterprise:

This county is beginning to feel how much can be done by the wealth and exertion of a single individual. Mr. James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo, who has recently succeeded to an immense estate reaching probably two million, seems to be governed by a public spirit which, if generally shared by our wealthy men, would give a new aspect to the whole State. You recollect his munificent donation of $10,000 to distribute that capital, practical book, the "School and Schoolmaster" throughout this State. He has still more recently established from his own funds and under his own supervision, a *School* which cannot be without a marked effect. From each town in the county—*twelve* in all,—he selects one boy, confining the choice under 14 years of age, of poor parents and of good spirit—This selection is to be made annually for three years, and the number is limited to thirty-six. These lads are taken to his farm in Geneseo, and placed under teachers, where they first receive instruction in the rudiments of knowledge and of the simplest gardening. As they grow up they are taught in the more advanced stages of education and in the more important wonders of agriculture. They are to remain in this condition, under the control and discipline of Mr. Wadsworth, until they are twenty-one years of age.—Having thus become skilful farmers and thoroughly educated men, fit for the public duties of good citizens as well as for labor of the farm, they are prepared to enter upon active life. The vacancies created by their departure are to be filled by repeated selections from the different towns in the county.

From such a plan, endowed with so much munificence, much good may well be anticipated. Mr. Wadsworth is certainly entitled to the warmest gratitude of the whole community, as well as the people of this, his native county.

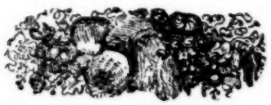
Remedy for the Botts.—A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says:—"Having seen many horses die with Botts, and many remedies given without effect, I was induced, by a merchant in Cambridge, to try the following for a horse of my own, after I had tried most of the remedies in common use without effect, and had given him up for lost: Half pint vinegar, half pint soft soap, half pint gin, and half pint molasses, well shaken together, and poured down while foaming. To my great surprise, the horse was, in five minutes, wholly free from pain, and ate freely; the next morning I was on my journey. I have since recommended and given the same in perhaps fifty cases, with the same good effect; not in one instance has it failed to effect a perfect cure."

The Red Ant.—The little Red Ant, where he is disposed to make himself familiar, is one of the greatest of all pests that afflict a household. He is always on hand in the sugar bowl, makes the preserve dish a sort of every-day lounge; and if a choice pie is set away any where for an extra occasion, this little fellow is sure to find it out and keep guard there. Several modes are recommended to drive him away. One is to strew sage leaves about the cupboard; another, to use cedar boughs instead, and a later one is to guard any particular treasure with common salt. For instance, says the New York Farmer and Mechanic, if a safe or cupboard is to be kept from them, set it from the walls, so as to touch nothing laterally: then place a cup containing salt under each leg, so as to oblige the animals to travel through it. They will not do it.—Prairie Farmer.

Pins.—Two tons and a half of pins are put up every week at the pin factory in Derby, Connecticut. What becomes of all the pins?

Whenever you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about trifles."

The wheat crop has been all harvested in Michigan, and the quantity and quality are all that could we wished. No chance for high prices within reach of the lakes and canals.



HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BY P. BARRY.

CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

In our remarks on strawberries, in our last number, we promised some directions for their culture in this. It is a simple matter, and yet there seem to be few of those who attempt to grow strawberries that understand—or, if understanding, that practice the most successful method.

In the first place, then, select a plot of ground of the deepest loamy soil in your garden, with a full exposure to the sun. Prepare it thoroughly by a deep spading, or trenching, to the depth of 18 inches, if possible, turning in, as you proceed, an abundance of strong manure. When this is done, rake the surface until it is fine and even, and mark out your rows with a line, 2½ or 3 feet apart. The latter is preferable, where land is plentiful; as it admits the air and light around the plants, and gives room enough for after culture.

Next, provide yourself with strong, well-rooted young plants, of the *best* kinds, (a list of which we shall presently give,) and plant them on the rows you have marked out, about a foot apart. The after culture necessary consists in keeping the runners cut off, and in giving a light dressing of manure, by spading between the rows every fall. A plantation thus managed will yield abundantly for four or five years, when it must be renewed. Those who prefer having their fruit clean, when gathered, will cover the ground between the rows with a light layer of straw, just as the fruit begins to ripen.

The following varieties are justly considered the best new cultivated in this country:

Large early Scarlet.—This is among the earliest varieties known, is exceedingly prolific. The fruit is large, fine-flavored, and handsome.

Keen's Seedling.—This is a large, beautiful, well known fruit, cultivated hitherto in this section more than any other. A most productive and regular bearer, with a very agreeable high flavor.

Ross' Phœnix.—This is a new American variety, produced from the seed of the foregoing, which it very much resembles, but is generally admitted to be superior. Indeed, we consider it to be the *very best* strawberry in the American gardens.

Hovey's Seedling.—This is also a splendid new American seedling, raised by Hovey & Co., of Boston, a few years ago. It has been disseminated rapidly and extensively through the country. It is in many of the Rochester gardens, and those in the neighborhood, where we have seen good crops on young one-year-old plantations.

Bishop's Orange.—A very fine, high-flavored, beautiful fruit. It is very productive, and ripens at an advanced season.

The *Alpine Strawberries*, red and white, should also be in every garden, as they yield their delicious fruit the whole summer, from the usual strawberry season till the approach of winter.

The *Bush Alpines* produce no runners, and make a tasteful and economical edging for beds in the kitchen garden.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

This society, which was organized about a year ago, held its second exhibition for this season on the 18th of July. We were present on the occasion, and felt highly gratified at the increased interest which the society seems already to have excited amongst the gardeners and amateurs of that city and vicinity. The exhibition was held in the spacious verandah of the Government-house. It was much too small for the purpose, and prevented the articles from appearing to the best advantage; yet it was well arranged, and looked superb.

The Plant, Flower, and Vegetable departments were well represented, and spoke well for the skill and taste of the Toronto cultivators.

The Fruit show was meagre. We saw but two or three varieties of cherry, although in the middle of their cherry season; two or three varieties of strawberries, and a few currants.

We have no doubt, however, the society will give such an impetus to fruit culture as will, in a few years, bring it to its proper rank among the other departments.

The Vegetables were as fine as we ever saw. The premium rhubarb, by Mr. W. Burns, was of extraordinary size. Also, cucumbers by the same.

Melons, fine for the season, by Mr. Gray, gardener for W. H. Boulton, Esq., mayor of the city. The other vegetables were equally fine, superior to any we ever saw in the Rochester market; although around Rochester we have far superior gardening facilities, as regards soil and climate, &c. Our gardeners must bestir themselves.

In the Floral show, Mr. James Fleming, of the Yonge-street garden; Mr. John Gray, gardener to W. H. Boulton, Esq.; and Mr. Henry Turner, were the principal exhibitors. Each of these have excellent collections of plants. We noticed among their specimens some of the best new fuschias, roses, verbenas, &c.

Very good collections of Hardy Roses were exhibited by Messrs. Leslie & Co., and by Geo. W. Allen, Esq. The first premium was awarded to the former.

Three splendid Floral Ornaments were exhibited for prizes. One was a representation of a large garden vase, tastefully and elegantly made by Mr. McDonald, foreman in Leslie & Co.'s nursery and seed garden. This received the first premium. The second was awarded to W. Williamson, Esq., an ardent and tasteful amateur, for a fine representation of the residence of Sir Walter Scott. The third premium to Geo. W. Allen, Esq., for a large beautiful design made up chiefly of roses. Mr. Allen is one of the leading friends of agriculture and horticulture in Toronto, and to his exertions both societies are largely indebted for their organization and support.

We had almost forgotten to mention a magnificent *Hoya carnosa*, (wax plant,) the largest we have ever seen in a portable state, and exhibited by W. Cayley, Esq., and to which was awarded the first premium as the best exotic. It was neatly trained, and in full bloom.

There are many other articles we should like to notice, if space permitted, in order to show what our Toronto friends are doing. But it will be seen from what we have said, that they are advancing rapidly. Their society will be productive of vast good. If properly managed, and cordially sustain-

ed, as we feel assured it will be, its influence will be beneficially felt, in a few years, throughout the whole of Canada West.

Its next exhibition will be held in September. We will endeavor to be present.

THE FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES OF AMERICA, BY A. J. DOWNING, OF NEWBURGH, N. Y.

This work, for which we have been looking with considerable anxiety for some time past, has at length made its appearance; and from the rather cursory examination which we have given it, we can say that it is the most complete and useful book of the kind yet produced in this country.

This was to be expected, not so much on account of the peculiar qualifications of Mr. Downing, as of the great facilities afforded for the compilation of such a work, by the recent careful and systematic investigations of European as well as American Horticultural Societies, and the increased general attention given to fruit culture every where.

The work has evidently been prepared with a great deal of labor and care, and with a view to make it as perfect as possible at the present stage of American experience in this department. We cannot convey to our readers an idea of the importance of the work any better than by giving a sketch of the various subjects of which it treats.

Chapter 1. Treats of the production of new varieties of fruit.

2. Propagation of varieties, grafting, budding, &c.
3. Pruning.
4. Training.
5. Transplanting.
6. Position of fruit trees, soil and aspect.
7. General remarks on insects injurious to fruit trees.
8. The *Apple*—history, uses, propagation, planting, pruning, insects injurious to it, gathering, keeping the fruit, cider making; and a description of 186 varieties, with engraved outlines, natural size, of upwards of 30 varieties.
9. The *Almond*—history, uses, culture, &c.; with a description of 7 fruit-bearing and 2 ornamental varieties.
10. The *Apricot*—history, uses, cultivation, and diseases, with a description of 16 varieties.
11. The *Baberry*—uses, culture, &c., and description of 4 varieties.
12. The *Cherry*—its history, uses, cultivation, training, gathering the fruit: with a description of the several classes, and of 37 varieties, with engraved outlines of 31 varieties.
13. The *Currant*—uses, propagation, and culture; with a description of 10 fruit-bearing and several ornamental varieties.
14. The *Cranberry*—general remarks on its localities, culture, uses, &c.
15. The *Fig*—history, propagation, culture; with a description of 15 varieties.
16. The *Gooseberry*—its history, uses, propagation, and cultivation; with a description of 40 sorts, esteemed by Mr. Downing as most valuable.
17. The *Grape*—Its history, uses, soil adapted to its culture, propagation, cultivation under glass, with and without heat—descriptive figure of a vinery—Insects and diseases peculiar to the grape—a description of 35 varieties of foreign grapes, 3 of them figured in outline: *Black Hamburgh*, *Royal Muscadine* and *White Muscat* of *Alexandria*. Also a chapter on the cultivation of the *native grapes* in the garden and vineyard—remarks on the diseases to which they are liable—and a description of twelve varieties, 5 of them figured in outline, natural size; viz: the Bland, Cutawba, Elsingburgh, Isabella, and Ohio.
18. The *Mulberry*.
19. The *Nut*.—Description and cultivation of the walnut, hickory nut, filbert, &c.
20. The *Plum*.—Its history, uses, propagation and culture—soil adapted to it—Insects and diseases which attack it, with speculations on their causes, preventives and remedies—and description of 97 varieties, 29 of them figured in outline, natural size.
21. The *Pear*, as the author says, "the favorite fruit of modern times and modern cultivators."—Its history, uses, gathering and keeping the fruit, propagation, soil, culture—diseases—with a description of 233 varieties, 80 of them represented in outline figures, natural size.
22. The *Peach*.—Its history, uses, propagation, soil, and situation—pruning, training, insects and diseases, with quite an elaborate disquisition on the yellows; in which the author seems inclined to advocate the belief that this is a "constitutional taint," existing in many American varieties of the peach and produced, in the first place, by bad cultivation, instead of being, as many suppose, a "contagious disease"—to which is added, remarks on the distinctive characters of the leaves of classes—and description of 79 varieties.
23. The *Nectarine*.—History, culture, &c.—and description of 18 varieties.
24. The *Quince*.—History, uses, propagation, soil and culture—and description of five varieties—three fruit bearing and two ornamental.
25. The *Raspberry* and *Blackberry*.
26. The *Strawberry*.—History, culture, &c.—a description of 36 varieties, with figures of the two newest and best American seedlings: Hovey's and [Ross'.
27. The *Musk Melon*.
28. The *Water Melon*.
29. The *Orange Family*.
30. The *Olive*.
31. The *Pomegranate*.

Then follows an essay on the "Duration of varieties of fruit trees"—and the book closes with a very useful appendage: a key to the pronounciation of French names.

INSECT BLIGHT.

MR. EDITOR—At the request of several gentlemen, I give you a few lines upon the subject of the ravages of an enemy to our orchards, commonly called the insect blight. Some cases of it have occurred in this vicinity from year to year, but this summer it has been very prevalent; and unless all interested join in its extermination, the production of quinces, apples, and pears will be very much diminished.

Scolytus pyri is the name of the insect causing this destruction, and it is so small as to be rarely seen, though he leaves marks visible in almost every orchard and yard. I have this summer examined many branches stung by them, some just beginning to wilt, and others quite dead, without being able to find the insect in its beetle shape, though I have found the larvæ in the shape of a minute white grub, which would not be noticed unless carefully searched for.

From the fact that many of this year's shoots have been affected at the centre of the growth, I think

the eggs must be deposited in the spring; otherwise the grub moves about until he finds a tender place to commence his work. He enters the limb under or near a bud, taking a circuitous path towards the centre, in his way eating off most or all of the vessels which convey sap upward, so that the part above immediately wilts and dies. In quinces and pears the limb often dies for some distance below, in some cases extending even to two years' growth, and we can readily see how soon a few insects will destroy a fine and thrifty tree. To save the tree we must apply the knife freely, cutting away every limb as soon as it begins to wilt, a foot, if possible, below the point where wilting commences, and immediately burning the parts cut off. If this is delayed many days the destroyer escapes us, for he leaves almost as soon as his steps can be discovered. If trees are examined every noon, so much the better, for none would then escape.

I might write very much more about this enemy, but I know you like short articles. If a little attention is given to trees affected, we can easily exterminate Mr. *Scolytus*. Yours,

J. W. BISSELL.

Rochester Commercial Nursery, July, 1845.

ANOTHER BOOK ON FRUITS.

We have been informed that a treatise on fruits by John J. Thomas, Esq., of Macedon is about to be published by Mr. Tucker of the "Albany Cultivator." We understand that it has been prepared and would have been published some time ago, but has been kept back lest it might seem to interfere with Mr. Downings work, which we have noticed in another place. We can say nothing of the character of the work, until we have seen it; but this much we feel assured of, that it will be a valuable book to the fruit grower of western New York particularly. Mr. Thomas is well known as an observing, correct man. We have great confidence in him and be speek for his work an extensive circulation. We rejoice to see books of this sort multiply. "In the midst of counsellors there is safety."

STATE AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

The State Fair will be held at Utica, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of September. We have reason to know that the exhibition at this grand Agricultural Jubilee will excel all that have preceded it.

The Ontario Agricultural Society will hold its Fair on the 14th and 15th of October, at Canandaigua. John Greig is President, and Wm. W. Gorham and Oliver Phelps Secretaries. Old Ontario contains many public spirited and skilful farmers.—The list of premiums offered by the Society, is very liberal.

The Oneida County Society will hold its fare at Rome, on the 9th of September. The farmers of central New York, are largely indebted to the untiring efforts of Mr. B. P. Johnson, President of the State Society, and Mr. Comstock, President of the County Society, for the improvements in agriculture so apparent in that portion of the State.

Livingston County Fair will be held at Geneseo on the 2d of October—W. W. Wadsworth, President.

Onondaga County Fare will be held at Syracuse on the 1st and 2d of October—S. M. Brown, President.

Markets.—Very little wheat is now coming to this market. Old is selling at 84 cents, new at 81. Millers are working up their old stocks.

Flour retails at $4,12½ a 4,25 per barrel. It could not be sold by the quantity at more than $3,75.

Wool has declined two or three cents per lb. since our last. There is but little coming in. Price ranges from 33½ cents downward. There is probably no fine Saxony sold in this city. The editor has seen one lot in Oneida county, that sold at 55 cents, and several that would bring from 45 to 50. The wool growers in central New York have greatly improved their flocks within a few years. We have many facts collected by personal observation, relating to wool growing, which will be published.

New Potatoes are worth at this time 37½ cents.

Corn	sells at	40	a	44	cents.
Beans	"	75	a	100	"
Butter	"	9	a	10	"
Cheese	"	4	a	5	"

For the Genesee Farmer.

"PRIME FACTS FOR THE FARMER," &c.

Is a pamphlet from the pen of M. R. Bartlett. Among the asserted facts is *the cause of the slobbers* in horses. This is a point of great practical interest, at this season. It begins to show itself about the middle of July. It is well known, that many causes have been assigned, and successively given up. It is to be feared that the *slobber-grass* of Mr. B. will be found in the same class.

Mr. B. maintains the cause of *slobbers* in horses to be the well-known grass *Digitaria sanguinalis* of botanists, the *Panicum sanguinalis* of Linnæus. The drawing given by Mr. B. of his *slobber-grass* was designed for this plant. Its common name is *crabgrass*, from its spreading, or rather prostrate manner of growth from the root; its more common designation is *finger-grass*, from the finger-like form of the associated spikes of flowers in divisions of *threes, fives, sixes*, and *sevens*. The plant is common in old cultivated fields, especially about gardens, but is not a very abundant or prolific grass. It is a common grass in Europe, and is not a native in our country, but is one of the multitude of introduced plants which follow in the track of cultivation. It is described by Sinclair, in his noted work on the grasses; and he states, on the authority of Schreber, that the seeds are collected in "some parts of Germany as a favorite article of food." It was one of the grasses cultivated at Woburn, and its product was found to be relatively small; but it cannot be believed to have produced in England any such effect upon horses as Mr. B. ascribes to it. The seeds of only one grass, a species of Lolium, are poisonous; and the grasses are famed for their nutritious and healthful properties. It seems highly probable, therefore, that Mr. B. has been mistaken in *his facts* in this case, and that the farmer is yet to discover the cause of the *slobbers*.

Experiment, however, is the test. If any farmer is in a situation to try the operation of this grass, it is hoped he will do it. After the disease has appeared in the horse, let him be fed for a few days on this grass—for it is easily collected, and a short time will be enough. A failure may lead in the way to the detection of the true cause of this disease.

Is is not surprizing that the *causes* of *rust in wheat, slobbering in horses*, and the like, should not have been satisfactorily determined by our intelligent and observing farmers? C. D.

Meteorological Observations.

MADE AT ROCHESTER, SEVEN MILES FROM LAKE ONTARIO, BY L. WETHERELL.

JOURNAL OF THE WEATHER FOR JULY, 1845.

Days mo.	Thermometer. Sunrise.	Mid-day.	One h. after sunset.	Barometer. Sunrise.	Evening.	Wind. Prevailing wind.	Observations.
25	58	70	58	29.52	29.52	N W	Fair—Ailanthus in bl.
26	48	78	63	.54	.54	..	Fair—currants ripe.
27	51	77	63	.58	.55	..	Fair—first n.potatoes.
28	57	68	61	.41	.31	..	Cloudy—raspberry r.
29	58	67	52	.30	.40	..	Cl'dy—thunder, hail.
30	52	58	51	.37	.50	..	Cloudy—fair—rain.
1	48	72	60	.50	.37	sw NE	Fair—cloudy—rain.
2	60	70	55	.32	.33	s w	Cloudy—rain—r.g .59
3	51	71	57	.39	.49	N W	Cloudy—fair.
4	51	70	56	.54	.59	..	.. ..
5	51	81	63	.64	.52	..	.. ..
6	56	85	69	.63	.58	W	.. ..
7	63	88	68	.54	.55	W N W	Cloudy—fair—rain.
8	61	87	68	.56	.54	S W	Fair—Nepeta cat. in b.
9	58	76	60	.61	.63	N	Fair—Hypericum ..
10	52	86	63	.67	.61	N E	Fair—Asclepias ..
11	61	94	48	.58	.50	N W	Fair—wheat har. com.
12	66	66	82	.45	.33	N W W	Fair Catalpa cor.in bl.
13	74	96	83	.35	.31	W	Fair—very hot.
14	76	91	78	.31	.34	..	Cloudy—fair—rain.
15	71	94	77	.34	.44	S W N	Fair—cucumbers in m
16	68	102	77	.46	.36	N W	Fair—cloudy—sho'rs.
17	71	88	73	.26		..	Fair—cloudy—r.g .78.
18	63	78	63	.53	.60	..	Fair—Inula Hel. in bl.
19	59	84	63	.62	.60	..	Cloudy—fair.
20	63	97	82	.49	.39	NW NE	Fair—cloudy.
21	73	91	82	.40	.31	s w w	Fair—rain—r.g..13.
22	66	73	68	.34	.42	S W W	Fair—Monarda d in bl
23	57	73	60	.44	.48	N W	Fair—Iberis amara ..
24	53	64	60	.50	.49	..	Cl'dy—rain—r.g. 42.

Max. (July 16) ther. 102 deg.; do. (July 10) bar. 29.67 in.
Min. (July 1) " 33 deg.; do (July 17) " 29.26 in.

REMARKS.

We had the hottest weather, from the 11th to the 16th of July, ever known in Rochester, the thermometer ranging from 91 to 102 degrees, at one o'clock P.M., in the shade. The mercury rose to 100 and higher in many of the eastern cities.

The extremes of heat and cold have been remarkable this season.

ROCHESTER PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat,	81	a 87	Hay, ton,	$8 00	10 00	Eggs, doz.	8	10
Corn,	37½	a 40	Wood, cord,	2 00	2 50	Poultry, lb.	5	6
Barley,	30	40	Salt, bbl.,		1 13	Tallow,		
Oats,	32	35	Hams, lb.,	5	6	Hops,	10	11
Flour, (ret.)	4	25	Pork, bbl.		10 00	Wool,	25	32
Beans,	75	1 00	" cwt.	3 25	3 75	Sheep Skins,	50	75
Apples,			Beef, "	3 00	3 50	Green H'ds, lb.	3	7
Potatoes,	18	25	Lard, lb.,	6	8	Dry Hides,	6	7
Cloverseed,	4 00	4 50	Butter,	8	10	Calf skins, gr'n.	5	4
Timothy,	1	1 25	Cheese, cwt.	4 00	6 50	July 30.		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMING TOOLS—For sale by B. P. SMITH & CO., Seed Store, Front-street—

GRASS SCYTHES & SNATHS,
GRAIN CRADLES,
HAY FORKS, HORSE RAKES,
QUINEBAUG SCYTHE STONES, (the best)
ONE AND TWO HORSE CULTIVATORS,
RAKES, HOES, SHOVELS, &c., &c.

July 1.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL BOOKS.

Just received and for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, Front-street.

THE American Poulterer's Companion; by C. N. Bement,
The New American Orchardist, with an Appendix; by Wm. Kenrick.
The New American Gardener; by Thomas G. Fessenden.
Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep.
Cobbett's American Gardener.
Dana's Muck Manual. The Complete Florist.
Every Lady her own Flower Gardener.
Dr. Smith's Essay on the Cultivation of Bees.

SEED WHEAT.

GEN. HARMON'S celebrated IMPROVED WHITE FLINT WHEAT for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, by
B. F. SMITH & CO.

ELECTION NOTICE.

A GENERAL ELECTION is to be held in the County of Monroe on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next; at which Election the following officers are to be chosen:

A Senator for the Eighth District.

Three Members of Assembly for said county.

Also, the sense of the people in relation to the proposed Convention will be taken.

Also, the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of this State will be submitted.

The following is the official notice from the Secretary of State.

HIRAM SIBLEY, Sheriff.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Rochester, July 26, 1845.

STATE OF NEW YORK: }
Secretary's Office, Albany, July 23, 1845. }

To the Sheriff of the County of Monroe:

Sir,—Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District, to supply the vacancy which will accrue by the expiration of the time of service of Gideon Hard, on the last day of December next.

Also, the following County Officers, to wit: Three Members of Assembly.

And at the same Election, the sense of the People of this State will be taken in relation to the proposed Convention, specified in the Act, Chap. 252, entitled "An Act recommending a Convention of the People of this State," passed May 14, 1845.

And also at the same Election the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution of this State will be submitted to the people, viz:

"In relation to the removal of Judicial Officers."

"For the abrogation of the property qualification for office."

Yours respectfully, N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

ROGERS' SPRING-STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Manufacturers of this superior agricultural instrument for a supply, and will keep them constantly for sale at 69, Exchange-street, opposite the Rochester House.

The following Certificates have been kindly volunteered by those who have used the Teeth.

Rochester, June 13, 1845. A. C. WILSON.

"Having used Rogers' improved Steel Cultivator Teeth, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe them to be a great improvement for preparing fallow grounds. We feel confident, that with the Improved Cultivator we can prepare our ground for wheat better, and with one-fourth less expense than with the Plow and Harrow, in the old way. With the Cultivator, we plow our ground but once, harrow it lengthwise of the furrows once, with a sharp fine harrow, and then put on the Cultivator, having no further use for either plow or harrow. We find, by the use of the Cultivator that we are enabled to destroy the blue grass, which has been so injurious to our wheat crop, and which could not be killed by plowing, and are enabled to get more benefit from our clover by letting it get a larger growth before plowing, and having it remain under, until it has rotted.

Sylvanus Fisk,	Stafford.	Samuel March, Stafford.
Harry Lathrop,	do.	John Thwing, Le Roy.
Noah Randall,	do.	W. P. Benham, Byron.
German Lathrop,	do.	B. F. Cash, Le Roy.
Clark Daniels,	do.	O. Bassit, Bergen.
L. A. Baker,	do.	Reuben Cash, Le Roy.
J. R. Moss.	do.	Russell Kellogg, Stafford.
I. N. Moss,	do.	Jacob Bushman, Byron.
Erastus Cash,	South Byron.	Warren C. Rawley, S. Byron.

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